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THE WORLD.

LAST EDITION.  
AMEND THE  
LAW AT ONCE.

ow the Statutes Put a  
Premium on Natural-  
ization Frauds.  
RGENT NEED OF CORRECTION  
ourt Officials Say They Are  
Powerless Under Present  
Conditions.  
UGGESTIONS FOR REFORM.  
roof Should Be Demanded of Each  
Applicant That His State-  
ments Are True.

The Naturalization laws of the United States should be amended. Under the present conditions the statute books leave the gates wide open to fraud, and fraud of the worst kind is committed with impunity day after day.

Since "The Evening World," by the arrest of padrone, liquor dealer, banker and politician Vincenzo De Vito, proved the ease with which citizenship papers can be purchased, judges and lawmakers have been looking into the subject. They are unanimous in the opinion that radical changes in the law are absolutely needed.

The greatest evil, as "The Evening World" has already pointed out, is from that section of the law permitting men to be naturalized on the claim that they arrived in the country under the age of eighteen years. Beyond the statement of the man himself that he arrived here, a minor the law requires no proof, and the court officers have no alternative but to swear him in and admit him to citizenship. The law does not even say that he must have a witness. It simply says the applicant must satisfy the Court he is a proper party.

It has been proved that a gang of professional perjurers exists in this city; men who will go into court and, for a few dollars, personate any man and swear out papers for him. The same gang has its witnesses who will swear to anything.

"When they come here," said Assistant Clerk Loos, of the Court of Common Pleas, "we have no alternative but to accept their affidavits. It is quite possible for men of forty or fifty years to swear they came here minors, and, while we may have our suspicions, we can do nothing."

"Whenever the case is too glaring, when we are satisfied that fraud really exists, we turn them away. As a matter of fact, more men are turned away than are naturalized. Repeaters who come here get no show."

This last admission, that repeaters, or professional perjurers, actually appear before the Court is, it is the best reason for a change in the law. That fraud is being, or has been, committed, the officers of the court admit, but they say they are powerless to stop it.

"The procedure is bad enough," Mr. Loos continued, "but it is nothing to what was like a few years ago. The law does not say that we should make take the address of the man who wants to be naturalized, nor the address of his witnesses. As a matter of fact we ran along for twenty years, making citizens without taking their addresses, and during that time you will not find a single address on the books by which citizens could be traced afterwards."

"Of our own volition, after studying out the question, this office decided to take the address of every man, principal as well as witness. None of the other courts did so until long after we adopted the plan. Now the same thing is demanded in the Superior Court. We have prepared new blanks, making it necessary for every applicant to give the date of his arrival in this country. No other court does that, nor does the law direct it."

"Even with the address of the man and his witnesses there is no means by which we can detect fraud. We cannot tell whether or not a man is committing perjury. We must take his affidavit. We are, in fact, unusually careful here. We have turned lots of applicants away from the door of this court because we were satisfied a fraud was being attempted. The same men have cursed us and said they would get the papers in spite of us. They have gone away and returned in an hour flourishing the paper in our faces and making us at us. They had obtained the papers easily in another court where the same line of questions was not pursued."

"The Evening World" is right in claiming that the law should be amended. It should, to begin with, make it necessary for every alien to bring to this office a certificate of his arrival in this country, and the name of the vessel he came over in. This he could obtain at Castle Garden.

"We have no corps of detectives here

RUSSELL SAGE AT THE TRIAL.  
He Seems Anxious to Net Attract Attention.  
Dr. Whitney's Testimony as to Laidlaw's Injuries Read.

The opening of the third day of the second trial of the suit of William R. Laidlaw, Jr., to recover \$50,000 damages from Russell Sage, found the courtroom crowded to its limit.

Laidlaw, who was on the witness stand all day yesterday, was recalled as the first witness to-day.

Mr. Sage arrived several minutes before the trial began, and took a seat close to his counsel, ex-Judge Dillon, and near the end of the jury-box. He looked anxious to avoid attracting any attention.

After a few unimportant questions, Mr. Choate asked permission to read the testimony of Dr. Albert B. Whitney, of 140 West Seventy-seventh street, at the former trial.

"We have no objection," said Col. James, "to reading anything we can get on obligation to Mr. Choate."

"Oh, we can get the doctor here if we want to send to Saratoga for him," retorted Mr. Choate.

One of Mr. Choate's associates proceeded to read Dr. Whitney's testimony at the former trial, which consumed considerable time.

The testimony was a technical description of Laidlaw's injuries.

At the conclusion of the reading of the direct testimony, Col. James began reading the testimony given by Dr. Whitney under cross-examination.

M'CAHILL IN THE TOMBS.  
Indicted for an Alleged Assault on a Widow Three Years Ago.

Henry McCahill, an Inspector of Pavement, in the Department of Public Works, was arrested at his residence, 302 West Fifty-second street, this morning, by Detective-Sergeants Carey and McGinnis, of the Central Office, on a bench warrant, charging him with an alleged criminal assault on Lucy Mack, a widow, of 622 West ory-fifth street.

The alleged assault took place nearly three years ago, McCahill, Mrs. Mack says, called upon her under the pretense of renting rooms. On his third call, he committed the crime. She immediately complained to the police, but he was not apprehended.

Several months ago, she met McCahill in the street, and at once caused his arrest. After several examinations before Judge Smith, in the Court of Sessions, the case was dismissed for lack of evidence.

Mack then submitted the matter to the District Attorney. After hearing all the evidence in the case, it was given to Grand Jurors, and they found an indictment.

McCahill, when arraigned before Sessions, pleaded not guilty and was committed to the Tombs in default of bail. He intimates that it is a case of blackmail.

NO TRACE OF "BULL" POWERS  
Delmore's Murderer at Large—Witnesses Admitted to Bail.

The police of the East Eighty-eighth street station have, as yet, no trace of "Bull" Powers, who on Sunday afternoon shot and killed John Delmore, three years old, of 302 East Eighth street, in the saloon of Thomas Hunt, 1123 Avenue A.

James Gorman, Hunt's bartender; Christopher McCormick, of 337 East Seventy-sixth street, who was present at the shooting; John Hogan, the lunch man, who was in the saloon on the day of the murder, were admitted to bail in Harlem Police Court this morning. They had been held for the purpose of securing evidence.

Gorman, the bartender, was also placed under \$100 bail for violation of the extradition law, in connection with the murder.

John Ellis, a mineral-water manufacturer at 1123 Avenue A, was qualified as bondsman for all of the men.

Russian Students Arrested.  
LONDON, March 28.—A despatch from St. Petersburg to the Chronicle says eighteen students who were attending the Medical Academy there have been arrested on a charge of Nihilism. A large number of arrests on a similar charge have been made at Odessa. The police are searching the lodgings of students attending the University.

India Needs No Famine Fund.  
(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, March 28.—A despatch to the Times from Calcutta says that during the debate on the budget the Governor of Bengal spoke in support of the proposition that had been made to suspend the famine fund. He declared that it was no longer necessary to provide by taxation a yearly surplus as a protection against famine.

Steamer Sunk—Four Lives Lost.  
(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, March 28.—The British steamer Yesso, Capt. Strachen, bound for New York, was wrecked in ballast, collided at 3 o'clock this morning with the schooner Lizale Wilce, off Ilfracombe. The Yesso sank within a short time. Capt. Strachen, two of his crew and the steamer's cook were drowned.

British Behring Sea Legislation.  
(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, March 28.—The Attorney-General, Sir Charles Russell, will introduce into the House of Commons, tomorrow, a bill providing for the proper enforcement of the Behring Sea arbitration. There is no question of a new modus vivendi and it is understood that the bill will not be opposed.

Earthquakes in Greece.  
(By Associated Press.)  
LONDON, March 28.—An Athens despatch to the Standard says that violent earthquakes have occurred in various parts of Greece.

Reliable under all circumstances is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the people's friend.

SHE IS A COUNTESS.  
Miss Annie Seabury Brewster Wedded to a Polish Nobleman.

Romance Began in Rome and Her Millionaire Father Objected.

But De Frankenstein Persisted and Finally Won His Consent.

The marriage of Count Henri de Frankenstein to Miss Annie Seabury Brewster, daughter of the President of the Plaza Bank, who is worth \$1,000,000 in her own right, took place at 11:30 o'clock this morning in St. Patrick's Cathedral.



COUNTRESS DE FRANKENSTEIN.  
Archbishop Corrigan officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. James M. Connelly and Rev. Henry T. Newey. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the Rev. T. Daly. The altar was decorated with flowers. The bride wore a gown of white satin, and the bridesmaids wore gowns of white satin. The wedding march was "Lohengrin" and a selection from "The Marriage of Figaro" was played during the ceremony.

As the bridal couple left, Mendelssohn's wedding march was rendered. The Russian Consul-General, M. Hagenau, was best man. The ushers were Lieut. L. L. Reamey, brother-in-law of Miss Brewster, and Lieut. J. H. Egan, brother-in-law of Count Frankenstein. The bridesmaids were Misses Emma Rockefeller, Ella Fink, of Louisville, Ky., Bertha N. Robinson, and Miss Godfrey.

The bride was recently received into the Catholic Church by Archbishop Corrigan, who has displayed much interest in the young woman, because of the fact that the bridegroom's brother-in-law, Count Goderlin, is a member of the Papal household.

The ushers were Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rockefeller, Mr. A. Fink, Mr. G. O. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thebaud, Mr. and Mrs. Abbe, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Dill, Mr. and Mrs. Count Nassele, and Mr. and Mrs. N. Gillig.

Owing to the sudden determination to have the wedding at the Cathedral, instead of the house of the bride's father, many invited guests staying in the city were not notified of the change.

There was an early breakfast in William Culley Brewster's home this morning, and between that breakfast and the wedding breakfast, the bride and groom were in the company of their friends.

He went from one room to another with his bride, his nerves unstrung, and a clear in his mouth, puffing smoke into the air. He was in a state of excitement, and his bride was in a state of excitement.

His was grandson, a midshipman, in blue cloth and brass buttons, helped the bride to her room. He was in a state of excitement, and his bride was in a state of excitement.

With the tiny, ill-faced boy away, the splendid parlor of 24 East Sixty-fourth street was filled with the guests of the wedding. The bride and groom were in the company of their friends.

Mr. Brewster had nothing to say about the nuptials—"not a word." He said that he did not know the bride, and he did not know the groom. He said that he did not know the bride, and he did not know the groom.

The health officials will take action in the matter of the neglect of Rev. John R. Paxton to file in proper time the marriage certificate of Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge and Mrs. Wing at a session to be held late this afternoon.

Dr. Paxton's letter in which he endeavors to excuse himself, is in the hands of President Wilson. The text of the communication will not be made public until it is brought to the attention of the full Board.

An "Evening World" reporter, however, ascertained the gist of the letter, which was written from Allegheny, Pa. Dr. Paxton excuses his negligence on several grounds. He first pleads that illness caused him to delay the filing of the certificate, while he had also promised Col. Breckinridge that he would maintain secrecy relative to the marriage for a certain period. Dr. Paxton at the same time pleads ignorance of the law regulating the process of filing marriage and birth certificates.

President Wilson said that Dr. Paxton's excuses in some instances were justifiable, others were far from it. The Health Board is of the opinion that the violation of the law in question should come under the head of misdemeanor. The Legislature may be asked to make it so.

Engaging a Staff.  
(From Park.)  
Asylum Attendant—Gentleman at door, sir, wants to know if we have any idiots here from good families.

Superintendent—What in creation is he after?

Attendant—I'm sure I don't know, but he looks as if he had money. May be he wants to start a society paper.

IT WAS HER WRITING.  
So Expert Hay Insists of the Letter Denied by Miss Pollard.

Breckinridge's Secretary Says It Came from an Old File.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—No sooner had the Circuit Court met this morning for the Pollard-Breckinridge case than Judge Wilson, of the plaintiff's counsel, requested that the disputed letter which has been in the hands of the Breckinridge forces be placed in the custody of the Clerk of the Court. He also requested that E. B. Hay, the expert on handwriting, be recalled for further cross-examination.

Mr. Wilson asked the expert some questions about his method of judging handwriting, whereat Mr. Hay gave a dissertation upon "specific" characteristics, as he called them, illuminating his remarks by illustrations drawn off-hand on the blackboard.

Mr. Wilson turned to inquire if Mr. Hay remembered having testified as an expert before a Congressional Committee upon a letter supposed to have been written to Congressman Springer by one Findley. Mr. Hay recalled the case, and Mr. Butterworth recollected also that he had been a member of the Committee.

Mr. Wilson then proceeded to read extracts from Mr. Hay's testimony at that investigation, to show that he had said at different times that he placed greatest weight upon general characteristics and not upon special characteristics. Expert Hay explained how he reconciled his statements. Asked if he had not testified that Findley did not write the Springer letter when it had been proved that he did, Mr. Hay replied that his belief remained unchanged that Findley was not the writer.

"Did not you testify in this court recently that a will was a forgery when it was proved undoubtedly genuine?" Mr. Wilson inquired.

Mr. Hay denied that this was the fact, and Mr. Butterworth insisted that the case referred to should be named. Expert Hay, asserted that he could imitate any individual letters in the disputed will, but would not be able to combine them into a plausible imitation of the handwriting. He did not remember a case involving the genuineness of some naval vouchers in which the expert had picked out the original naval vouchers as forgeries. He never known a case in which experts have failed to detect a forgery. Findley letter, and incidentally remarked that Congress had never paid him for the twenty-five days of hard work upon the case.

After giving an explanation of the methods of tracing, the expert advised that none of them could have been employed in making the letter before him. When Mr. Hay was dismissed, the whole field of expert evidence had been thrashed over to weariness.

He also followed by Breckinridge's stenographer and clerk, a young blond mustached man named Wortington, part of it belonging to the firm of Col. Breckinridge, then in Washington, to make a search for letters from Miss Pollard to him. The search had extended to the last of September, 1893, so that Mr. Wilson said, of all the letters you found in that office, this was the only one in Miss Pollard's handwriting.

The clerk assented, and Mr. Wilson asked if that package had seemed to him to be in the handwriting of the witness replied that they had seemed to him to be in the handwriting of the witness. He explained, had been only letters from the wife of the witness, and he had stamped upon the package.

THE COLONEL'S CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN DANGER.  
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CARRIED CONTAGION.  
Suffering from Small-Pox Police-  
man Barrett Walked In.

The Disease Discovered at the  
Bureau of Contagious Diseases.

A Number of Children Were There  
to Be Vaccinated.

Policeman Michael Barrett, thirty-two years old, of the East Twenty-second street station, went to the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, in Mulberry street, this morning, where it was found he was suffering with small-pox.

Barrett was sent downstairs to the isolated room in the basement and an ambulance was summoned from the Re-contin Hospital.

He lives at 337 East Twenty-second street. He could not tell where he contracted the disease. All the police in the Twenty-second street station-house will be vaccinated and the dormitories fumigated.

The Bureau of Contagious Diseases was closed for some time while the different rooms were fumigated.

There were a number of children in the vaccinating room on the first floor. They were sent out of the bureau as quickly as possible.

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MISS YOST KILLED.  
Thirty-Five Freight Cars Passed  
Over Her Body.

LINDENHURST, L. I., March 28.—The Sag Harbor freight train known as 55 ran over and killed Sophie Yost, nineteen years old, at 8:40 this morning. Thirty-five freight cars passed over her body.

The corpse was so frightfully mangled as to be unrecognizable, even by the girl's own father, who was summoned immediately, but did not know it was his daughter until he saw the train.

Miss Yost started this morning to pick up her mail. She was walking the track when the train struck her.

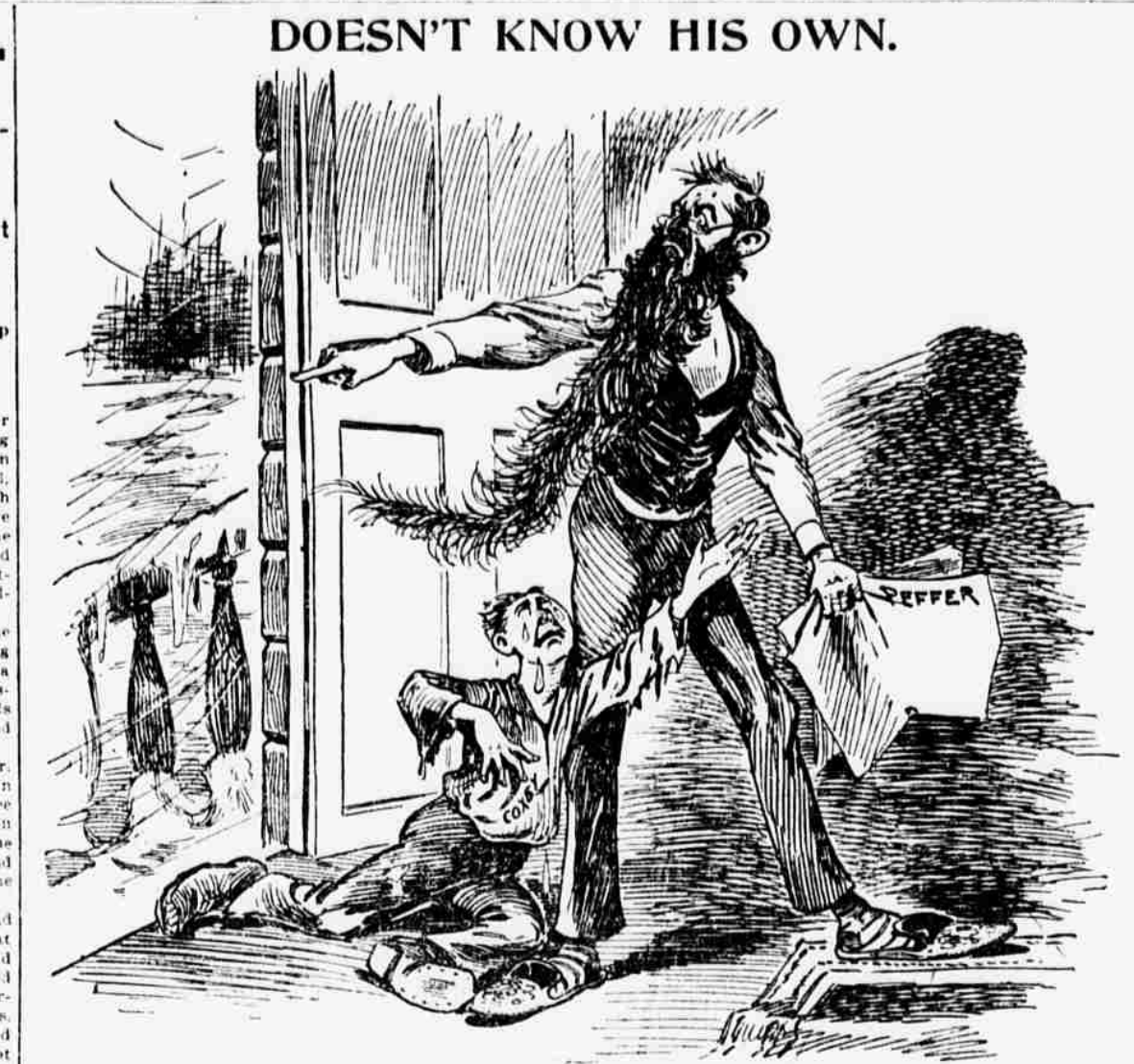
Fought Shy of It.  
(From Truth.)  
Minister—So you don't think I practice what I teach, do you?

Deacon—Well, considering that you have been preaching on the subject of resignation for the past thirty-seven years, I don't quite think you do.

Med.  
(From Halls.)  
"I should think it would make you furious," said the Cricket, "to have the gardener poke you out of the way in that fashion."

"Well," replied the Toad, "I don't regretuate with him, but I am hopping, just the same."

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Peffer Repudiates Coxe.

EX-JUDGE CURTIS WITHDREW.  
So the Alleged Forgery Case of  
Merritt vs. Lyon Was Dismissed.

First Officer Berg, Boatwain  
Benjen and the Island Here.

Went Aloft When the Crew Refused  
to Obey Orders.

Had Repairs Not Been Made the  
Vessel Would Have Been Lost.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., March 28.—Col. Alexander S. Bacon appeared before Justice Dykman this morning to testify in the alleged forgery case by which it is said John and Joseph Lyon obtained the property of the late Ezra B. Merritt, of Rye. The property is valued at about \$20,000.

In the preliminary hearing of the case Col. Bacon said he remembered eleven years ago making a visit to Westchester, where he obtained signatures to a quit claim deed from Daniel E. Merritt and other heirs of old Merritt, giving the property to the Lyons. Col. Bacon at that time was a clerk in the law office of Beach & Brown, at 120 Broadway.

Daniel Merritt began suit last May to recover one-sixth of the property from the Lyons. He denied having signed the deed mentioned by Col. Bacon, and declared it a forgery.

When the case was called this morning ex-Judge Curtis, who appeared for Merritt, asked for an adjournment, on the ground that a sister of Daniel Merritt, now in the insane asylum, was necessary as a witness. She was not in one of her lucid intervals, he said, and he wanted time to produce her when she was able to testify.

Mr. J. J. Keogh, who appeared for the Lyons, objected to the adjournment. Justice Dykman ordered the case to go on whereupon ex-Judge Curtis withdrew.

On motion of Lawyer Keogh, Justice Dykman thereupon dismissed the case.

REV. GEORGE E. SMITH DEAD.  
No Physician Would Attend, Al-  
though Three Were Summoned.

Rev. George E. Smith, a colored clergyman, of 358 South Third street, Brooklyn, died at his home shortly before 1 o'clock this morning.

He fell to the sidewalk near his home at midnight and was taken into his house.

Detective Corcoran is investigating the case, but it is supposed that heart failure was the cause of death.

Mrs. Smith said this morning that three reputable physicians, living nearby, were sent for immediately after her husband was brought to the house, but each one refused to attend to him.

One of them replied his wife was ill, and he could not come, a second made no excuse, but simply refused, and the third said he would not come because Mr. Smith was not a regular patient of his.

After all this time had been consumed in an ambulance surgeon was sent for by Policeman Quinn, who had been notified, but Mr. Smith expired before the ambulance arrived. Mrs. Smith says she dislikes to think the physicians refused on account of her husband's complexion.

Flagman's Absence Cost a Life.  
(By Associated Press.)  
NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 28.—The last of a series of New York accidents, ran into a double train driven to Samuel Slater, a farmer, near the branch station, and instantly killed him and the two horses and demolished the wagon. The driver of the freight was at dinner, and the accident was due to his absence.

What He Heated On.  
(From Truth.)  
While just home from school and very much excited, what do you think, particularly Smith, one of the big boys, had an argument with the teacher about a question in grammar.

His Father—What position did he take?

Smith—His last position was across the chair, face down.

The Doctor's Art.  
(From Park.)  
"Ily—I don't see why the doctor has to come here twice a day. He leaves medicine on the first visit doesn't he?"

Mrs. Ily—Yes, but he has to come again in the afternoon to have an anti-dote for the medicine he left in the morning.

Weather Forecast.  
The weather forecast for the thirty-six hours ending 3 P. M. is as follows: Fair to day, followed by increasing cloudiness on Thursday; warmer, southerly winds. The following section shows the changes in the temperature during the morning hours, as indicated by the thermometer at Perry's pharmacy.

3 A. M., 27.6 A. M., 27.9 A. M., 29.2 M., 35

LAST EDITION.  
ARMY EATS  
TOO MUCH.

Coxe Must Put Common-  
wealers on a "One-Man-  
One-Meal" Basis.  
A FIGHT OVER A STRAW BED.  
"Unknown" Smith Says He'll  
Be in the Next One "With  
Both Fists."

198 MEN ARE IN LINE TO-DAY.

Washington Police Will Treat the  
Advance Guard as  
Vagrants.

(By Associated Press.)  
ALLIANCE, O., March 28.—Sunshine and smiles greeted Coxe's army as it filed through Alliance at about 9 o'clock this morning, on the road to Salem. About 700 people, curious and incredulous, watched the parade through the square here. All were in line in the various groups, for the length of the march was known. Thirty-five men managed to get on freight trains, east-bound, intending to camp with the army again to-night.

Before breaking camp Marshal Browne had a serious talk with his ragged band. Two of the men had a fight about midnight in the tent over the ownership of a straw bed. "Unknown" Smith said to his command that if anything of this sort occurred again he should expect to be in it with both fists.

Owing to the gorging by some of the men, who have had as many as four meals in succession by simply "coming again," most tickets will be introduced at Salem. Then the Commonwealth motto will be "One man, one meal." Marshal Browne has received a message from Columbia that the citizens of Leetonia will serve a hot lunch on the line of march to-morrow.

The start from here was made with 198 men in line to actual count, including the self-appointed officers. At the time of leaving, the place for the noon bivouac had not been decided upon, but a stop was to be made whenever hunger should overtake the crowd.

The veiled lady who passes as the wife of the unknown Assistant Marshal of the army, arrived from Cleveland last night, but did not accompany her husband when the army left for the East.

The next camp will be established at Salem, which is distant thirteen miles. The itinerary plans to arrive there at 2 o'clock, but the roads are very bad, and the howl of the wind is so loud, and the severe freeze of last night, which will probably cause some delay in the march.

The soldiers passed a comparatively comfortable night, with plenty of fresh straw for bedding, and when the reveille sounded, appeared cheerful and enthusiastic. Camp fires were soon blazing, and the fragrant smell of boiling coffee and frying ham filled the air.

Pork and bacon fried and singled over the hot embers, and men with great hunks of bread stood by to sop up the grease, and the fragrant smell of the pans. It was not unlike the scenes about thousands of camp fires in the South, where that a quarter of a century ago.

Food is plenty thus far, and as long as the army has a good supply of food and fairly comfortable quarters, in which to pass the night, there will be little reason for complaint. The soldiers are eating all the time, several pig pens and sheep folds of the farmers along the line of march.

COXEYISM IN QUAKERVILLE.  
Christopher Columbus Jones Has  
Both Hope and Factions.  
(By Associated Press.)  
PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—Chris- topher Columbus Jones, the Philadelphia agent of Coxe's Commonwealth Army, is confident of the success of the movement. He says: "Things are coming our way. Men are enlisting all the time, several women have made applications for a place in our ranks and provisions are pouring in."

Jones refused to say how many men and women had enlisted or how large a force he had. He said he had written him a letter from a college student promising several hundred students for the parade. He would not name the province, raw corn and the smell of ham. He says he has been offered 200 loaves of bread, but he was obliged to refuse the contribution.

The walls of Jones's room are covered with cartoons, prepared by Carl Brown, which hold the monopolists and trusts up to the public "in their true light." On the reverse side of these cartoons are Coxe's advertisements, which pertinently announce that he has staidness, feed, silica sand and sulks for sale.

Allies from Texarkana.  
(By Associated Press.)  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 28.—A cooperative army of unemployed, consisting of forty-five men, arrived in this city on a freight train from Texarkana yesterday. They have no money, but are comfortably clothed. The men say